MURCH DEDICATIONS YESTERDAY.

ation of the Northwest Protest formed Dutch Church.

gation of the Northwest Reformed Dutch , situated in West Twenty-third street, between h, situated in West Twenty-third street, between and Seventh avenues, assembled, to the number of bousand persons, yesterday moraing, to witness tiresting ceremony of dedicating the edifice to the c of the Almighty God. At 10% o'clock the exercommenced with the singing of several beautiful a by the choir, accompanied by a good toned and ful organ.

loquent prayer was then offered up by the Rev.

choir then sung the 627th hymnn sweet exalted strains the King of Glory prays."
pastor of the church, the Rev. James B. Hardenthen made a few remarks upon the necessity imupon the congregation to subscribe liberally to
rious religious societies, such as the Tract Society
te American Bible Society, informing his hearers ng every Sunday, and that arrangements would be next Sunday for the letting and sale of the pews.

next Sunday for the letting and sale of the pews.

deacons then proceeded to take up a collection.

Pastor then addressed the congregation—Allow taid he, to engage your attention for a few mo.

While many people are in the shadow of death, to walking in the paths of life and holiness. In lany countries does famine prevail, not a dearth of the word of the Lord; and is it not more ney for you than gold—very fine gold—than honey honey-comb? Should we not, therefore, brothren, our faland our mothers, earch the scriptures for the said, and we may hope to that it because it cometh us Christ. This opportunity will be afforded you, ethreu, this afternoon.

They is text for the occasion were to be found in the hap. Psalms, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th verses.

I glad when they said unto me, let us go into the of the Lord.

The state of the Lord.

The state of the cord is not be found in the hap. Psalms, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th verses.

with a Lord.

wet shall stand within thy feet, O Jerusalem.

salem is builded as a city that is compact together.

her the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord, unto the

bay of Israel, to give thanks unto the name of the salem is builded as a city that is compact together, there the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord, unto the one of tracel, to give thanks unto the name of the doubted not but the words of the Paslmist exd the feelings of the congregation there assem. "Give your sttention," said he, "to what grounds pus have for attending the house of the Lord." In st place in stating the bounds of this privilege of ing the house of the Lord, he would pursue a simures. The first part of the text referred to the etorship of the holy place—the house of the Lord." In st place in stating the bounds of this privilege of ing the house of the Lord, are the correlation of the lord, are the distribution of the lord are the correlation of the Lord's temple, who do the proprietorship of every place consecrated for trahip. Where, above all places, should the plous or resort, than to that edifice where the spirit of ever present, and where his people gather to hold union with their Maker. It is not to be pretended, e, that all who attend frequently at the solicitation us relatives, and by the influence and example of friends. But this is the place, where above all others, was love to resort. In time of adversity and triaitenth of this attachment for the house of the lass been beautifully brought out. Let us, for in, said he, contemplate the hardships and persecuhat the Huguenots, the Pilgrims, and the Covera endured and sustained, alone by this love God, and their trust for help in him. our portion of the congregation met there as any of ponitents, lamenting the same sins and seck-weame perdoning grace. They fed from there as any of ponitents, lamenting the same of which have received the same communion and they held unication with religious persons of all nations. Then, were the bleasings they enjoyed from attendable house of the Lord. How beautiful then were the of the text. "I was glad when they said unto me, reinto the house of the Lord." There it was the an came to pray, there he besought the mercy of here he plead and hoped that "whe

d sore at heart, found comfort in the dwelling of brd! How happy were they in the heuse of the who could appreciate his love! How happy ough a to be in a place that sustains and sanctifies the which makes the spirit look on him and leave the behind! In the sanctuary of the Lord they hele anion with heavenly spirits, who, at the end of ortal carrer, will attend them to the presence of faker. As they were gathered together on the octof the dedication, the learned gentieman wished to ut to them the manner in which all heavenly desire the gratified. If they desired attending the house of the dedication, the learned gentieman wished to ut to them the manner in which all heavenly desire the gratified. If they desired attending the house of ey should enter it with the spirit of fold unless they come to expect in the spirit of God unless they come to inctuary imbued with his holy spirit. There was no but that the manner in which many persons to church make use of the hours of the Sabbath, as and after going to worship, in their utter cares of God's blessings, experience but little or not from their attendance at the house of the Lord of them are prone to blame it upon the ministers as if they should first look into the deep recesses of war hearts. Those intending to derive any benefit hurch worship, should remember they were coming bease most holy, they should come there with a careamnation of their inmost soul; in this state only God bestow his blessing upon them, or look upon with an eye of favor. There are two classes of relipeople; first, those who are rather bigotted perwho do not care for going to any other clurch their own, and pride themselves upon their her; the second class are a gossipping set, to one church to day and to another the next day as who constantly keep roving about, and are only leisl hearers. Scarcely anything was so detrimenthe soul as this roving propensity. He then spoke prosperity of the Dutch Reformed Church, which rust faith in God. In conclusion, he advised them all things to be submissi

ECHATION OF THE CHRYSTIE STREET SYNA-GOGUE—INTERESTING CEREMONIES.
congregation of the House of Israel, of this city, day consecrated their new synagogue in Chrystie was formerly occupied by the congregration of uel, and was lately purchased for the use of the r body. This congregation was first formed in the 6063, and commenced worship in a small house in girect. Thence they were removed to Leonard , then to Centre street, and from there they went

was crowded by a very large congregation, anxious

tre and White streets. The building is small, but

ness the interesting coremony.

H. A. Henry was the officiating minister of the saisted by Rev. Messrs. Davidson, Lillienthal, and A. Mr. Henry is minister of the Shaary Zadeck

officers of the congregation, proceeded to bring the of the Law to the door of the synagogue. Here, ing under a canopy, he said.— Open unto us the of righteousness; we will enter them and praise the "The doors were then opened, and the minister, her with the rest, entered in procession, bearing the

ord: I have ever loved the habitation of thy house, to dwelling place of thy glory, will come into thy tabernacies, and worship at thy

sool.

by then proceeded to the ark, marching slowly in saion, during which the reader and chorister sang llows — low who cometh in the name of the Lord; we see the he who cometh in the name of the Lord; we you from the house of the Lord.

or into his gates with thankegiving, late his courts

process.

tel us worship and how down; let us bend the knee realige her love Maker, rathly the Lord with gladness; come into his presence exulting song, is procession then marched through all the aisles, intirely around the building seven times. During

gregation.

After the seventh circuit, the bearers of the scrolls of the law approached the ark. The President then opened it; after which the following was chaunted by the minister:

ter:—
And when the ark set forward. Moses said. arise, O Lord!
and scatter thine enemies; cause those that hate these to
flee before thee;
For from Zion shall the law go forth, and the worl of the
Lord from Jerusalem.
Blessed be He who giveth the Law to his people Israel in
its purity.

is purity.

Hear, Ottsrael: the Lord is one God, the Lord is one. One to dis one ! One Lord is great, holy, and tremendous is his O, magnify the Lord with me, and let us together extel his

O, magnify the Lord was me, and let us together and mame.

The procession them proceeded to the altar, during which the following was chanted by the reader:

Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, power and glory, victory and majenty! for all that is in the heavens and in the earth is thine. Thine is the kingdom, O Lord is and thou art exalled as supreme above all.

Extol yet the Lord our God, and bow down at his footstool, for holy is He.

Extol yet the Lord our God, and worship at his Holy Mount, for the Lord our God is holy.

The following prayer for the government was then offered up:—

The ford our God is hely.

The following prayer for the government was then offered up:—

He who dispenseth salvation unto kings and dominion unto princes; whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom; who delivered his servant David from the destructive aword; who maketh a way in the sea, and a path through the mighty waters—may be bloss, preserve, guard and assistent and highly agarabilise their Excellencies the President and the Vice President of the United States, the Governors of this State and the Mayor sand the Common Gouncil of this city. May the Supreme King of kings, through his infinite mercy, preserve them and grant them life, deliver them from all trouble and danger, and wither seewer they turn may they presper. May the Supreme King of kings, through his infinite mercy, incline their learts with hencyclence towards us and all Israel. In their days and in our day may Judah be saved, and Israel dwell in safety; and may the Redeemer come unto Zion. May this be his gracious will, and let us say, Amen!

The bearers of the scrolls then deposited them in the Ark, during which the minister chanted the twenty-ninth Fealm.

The consecration address was then delivered by Rev. H.

The bearers of the serous then deposite them in the Fashe.

Ark, during which the minister chanted the twenty-inith Fealm.

The consecration address was then delivered by Rev. H.

A. Henry. He said that on the present occasion he addressed them as brethren of the house of Israel, who had now assembled for the purpose of paying a reverend homage to their Maker within these walls, now sacred to religion. He would endeavor to suggest some profitable subject for their meditation, and such was furnished in the extract he had read from the Book of Psalms—'Come let us worship and prostrate ourselves before the Lord our Maker.' Is all nations and at all times the fact had been admitted that God ought to be worshipped by his intelligent creatures. It is proper that He, as Sovereign of the universe, should be applied to for the supply of our necessities. Every nation on earth, however different they all were in their customs and manners, had in all ages of the world united in the adoration which was due to the great Creator of mankind. Into whatever region they might east their eyes, they would find religious ceremonies, altars and temples, and places sacred to the Deity. The spirit of religious worship was permanent in man. The reverend speaker proceeded to trace very minutely the history of the Hebrew race, from the time of the patriarchs down to the present day, and spoke of the wise purposes for which the Lord had commanded their ancestors to creek fitting tabernacles for His worship.

The following appropriate prayer was then made by the minister, on behalf of the congregation of Beth Israel:

May He who blessed our ancestors. Abraham, Isaac and

the minister, on behalf of the congregation of Beth Israel:

May He who bleased our ancestors, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Moses and Aaron, David and Solomen, bleas the President and Trustees of this holy congregation, as also those who have been devoted to this pious undertaking for the worship of their Creator. Blessed be he, they, their wives, sons and daughters, and all that appertaineth unto them; those who unite in support of the Synagogue for divine worship, also all those who have voluntarily subscribed towards the purchasing and upholding of this house of prayer, also all those who faithfully discharge the trust reposed in them by their several congregations—may the holy, blessed God reward them in his infinite goodness and prolong their lives, together with all their beloved progeny, and hashen to them and all Israel the approach of the days he has vouchasfed, when all men shall unanimously call upon and worship his holy name—and may their eyes behold speedily the joyous restoration of the Holy Hill of Zion. Amn:

The corremonies were concluded with the usual prayer, and the congregation soon afterwards dispersed.

The Mission Chapel, No. 105 Centre street, New-York, under the supervision of the City Mission Society, was opened for divine worship yesterday. The Rev. Thomas De Witt preached in the forenoon to a large and attentive audience. The Rev. Isaac Wescott, of the Laight street Paptist Church, preached in the afternoon, at 3/2 o'clock. Service was performed in the evening by the Rev. A. A. Wood, of the Contral Presbyterian Church. A large audience was in attendance at each meeting.

CHARGES OF MURBER AND ARSON.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of capita cases opens to-day, and no less than eleven persons are incarcerated in the Tombe awaiting trial. Out of this

large number, three are charged with aron in the arst degree. The others are indicted for murder.

On Saturday, through the politeness of deputy-keeper Crosby, we visited the accused parties, and found them as cheerful as the nature of their position would permit.

WILLIAM HAYS, inideted and charged with being accessions. sory to the murder of Dr. Lutener, on the 10th of January last, expressed himself gratified at the near approach of his trial, as he felt sure of an acquittal at the hands of by some unknown person in his office, at the corner of Grand street and Brondway. Mr. and Mrs. Hays were arrested at the time, and were held in cus tody pending the Coroner's inquest, which occupied upwards of a week, during which time Coroner Gamble instituted a very minute examination into the whole affair, and an alibi was very clearly made out, and the jury, in accordance with the evidence, found a verdict that Dr. Lutener came to his death by a pistol shot wound, at the hands of some person to the jury un known. Upon this verdict Mr. and Mrs. Hays were liber ated from custody. However, notwithstanding this ver diet. the case was laid before the Grand Jury in February who found a bill of indictment against them, and on the 24th of that month they were again arrested, and hav been since that time incarcerated in the Tombs, awaiting trial. Mrs. Hays looks very well, and expresses her self innocent of the charge preferred against her, and feels satisfied that a jury will pronounce her so when the

evidence comes before them.

HENRY CARNAI, the Swiss, known as the Dey street murderer, he having been convicted of the murder of an old Frenchman, in the month of November, 1850, has since been in confinement in one of the Tombs cells, the conviction having been set aside and a new trial allowed. This wretched man begins to feel very impa-tient for a new trial; and, certainly, it is very curious that something is not done. It is now upwards of three years he has been in prison, and we should suppose it is about time the authorities gave him a trial or else his liberty. Probably the Court will dispose of his case this

liberty. Probably the Court will dispose of his case this term.

Archibald Murphy, a man twenty-three years of age, bern in Oswego, stands indicted, charged with taking the life of Joanus Fields, by stabbing him with a knife, in a porter house in Water street. Murphy appears to be laboring under an aberration of mind, caused by intemperance. At the time he inflicted the fatal injury he was unquestionably laboring under delirium tremens. He is an inoffensive looking man.

DENNS O'CONNER, JOHN O'CONNER and HOUL CONNER, indicted for the killing of Michael Conroy, on the 17th of December last, in Fourtseenth street, near avenue B. On that occasion some one harled a brick through the window of O'Conner's premises. John O'Conner loaded his gun on the sidewalk, and shot Conroy: the other two O'Conners have been indicted as accessories to the homicide.

CHARGES OF ARSON.

JOHN M. FENETY, a young man of genteel appearance, stands indicted on a charge of setting fire to his own store, in August last. Fenety says he is innocent of the charge imputed to him, and that the witness, on whose evidence he stands accused, will be shown on the trial to have sworn falsely.

JOHN DOMINGER, and another German of the Same name, are indicted, charged with setting fire to the premises occupied by them at No. 40 Prince street, in February last. They deay any knowledge of the affair.

It is precumed that all these cases will be disposed of this month.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

DESERTIONS FIGHT THE NORTH CAROLINA.—On Saturda afternoon, during the prevalence of the fog, four sailor deserted from the North Carolina, lying at the Nav Yard. They elimbed over the side of the ship, got into reall boat, cut the painter, and rowed away. A sentine discovered them, and gave the alarm. Two boats were tarted in pursuit, but could not see or hear the fugitive. One of the beats rowed to Williamsburg, and gave in fermation of the desertion to the police. Officers B Valen. Van Dyke and Bennet, started in pursuit, an overtook the deserters at Green Point. They were returned to the ship, to suffer the punishment of ten day solitary confinement.

MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1854.

Dramatic and Musical Matters. BOURCICAULT AND MISS AGNES HOR TRINON .- A pretty little actress, with some talent in per, waiting women and reguish boys, arrived here some four mouths since from London, via Canada, being engaged by Mr. Burton as Miss Agnes Robertson. Her arrival was cotempora-neous with that of Mr. Dion L. Bourcicault, dramatic author. It is stated that the author and the actress ook longings at the Carlton House, where they were scriptive of Miss Robertson's d.but, in the HERALD, it was scriptive of Miss Robertson's d. but, in the Herald, it was stated that she was Mrs. Bourcheault. It is a com-mon occurrence on the stage for ladies to retain their maiden names, by which they are popular-ly known on the theatre bills. But some of

Mr. Bourcicault's friends persuaded him that this was not the best kind of tactics. They told him that the was not the best aim of tactics. They told him that the American youth must be humbugged, and that they would not run after Miss Robertson if he did not imme-diately discountenance her. She then took lodgings in another street, and on Mr. Bourcicault's authority the statement of the HERALD writer was contradicted. The mischief, however, was done; Miss Robertson was liked as an actress, but she was no more a favorite at Burton's than Mrs. Burton, or Miss Raymond, or Mrs. Buck-

land.
After a short engagement at Burton's, Miss Robertson After a short engagement at Burton's, Mass Robertson went to Boston and played at Kimball's Museum, an establishment like Baraum's in this city, where the pious go to the theatre and call it a museum. Here it was stated, authoritatively, that Miss Robertson was single, and great numbers of weak-minded young men fell violently in love with her. Her style of acting, being very "fast," "took" in the slow town of Boston, and she was very successful. Mr. Bourcicault was present during the whole of her Boston engagement; and a cleverly writ ten biography of the lady, published in one of the weekly papers of Boston, is ascribed to him. This was the first startling peal to awaken the "snobs" from their dream of love-it announced that she refused a Scotch Earl's offer of marriage, and previous to her de-parture from England was married to a gentleman with whom she had long been acquainted! Previously, Miss Robertson had stated in theatrical circles that she was married to Mr. Bourcicault; and he had denied it. The final blow was to come. Ten days ago Miss Robertson had a "complimentary benefit," which is said to have netted to her eight hundred dollars, the best seats being sold at auc

tion. The remainder of the story—in fact, a review of the eight hundred collars, the best seats being sold at auction. The remainder of the story—in fact, a review of the whole matter—is given by the following extract from the Boston correspondence of the New York Sunday Courier. The correspondent says:—

There has been a diversity of opinions with theatre goers relative to the hymenial condition of Miss Agnes Robertson. Some, who pretend to know, swer that the lady in question has a personal claim to a share in the name, fame and fortune of Blon Bourcicault. He came here to astonish the natives with his readings—was pecunisarly successful—conceived the notion of importing his wife to the Museam—effected an arrangement with Kimball for her engagement, and upon her arrival commenced to deny, over his own signature, that Miss R. was his wife, &c. The joke of all, was that, at the close of a complimentary benefit got up for Miss R. Bourcicault made a parting speech for her, during which he thanked the people for the generous and prolongel support they had given his wife—and then attempted to apologize for the slip of the tongue, and substituted the words Miss Robertson for that of wife. But it wouldn't do, "the cat was out," the "jig was up," and the hundreds of love sick mushrooms, who, for so many nights had imagined that they were paying their homage to the shrine of virgin beauty, gave one tronte yell—the lights were turned slightly off, and the duped ones made tracks for home.

Now here the public have all the facts in the case.

Now here the public have all the facts in the case Whether or not Miss Robertson is Mrs. Bourcicault we annot say, and the people who are interested in the matter may take the dramatist's own story, and make what

tion, have not been very fully attended, although they have had remunerative audiences. With the exception of "Prison and Palace," a very close translation of Bayard's "Un Changement de Main," at Wallack's, and which has been fully noticed in the HERALD, no novelty has been been fully noticed in the HERALD, no novelty has been brought forward at any of the theatres. It will be necessary for the managers to give us something new if they desire to do a good spring business, and we direct their attention to the following list of twelve new pieces recently presented at the London theatres. There is everything, from a five act historical tragedy down to a farce:—At Drury Lane, "My Cook and my Housekeeper," (farce); at the Haymarket, "The Duchess Eleonora," (five act tragedy); and "Ranelagh" (comedy); at the Olympic, "To Oblige Benson," (comedy); at the Lyceum, "The Charming Widow." (comedy), in which Miss Talbot, a diputante. ing Widow," (comedy), in which Miss Talbot, a débutante ty's Love or the Heart's Trials," for E. L. Davenport and Miss F. Vining; at the Strand, "The Corkonian Brothers," (burlesque); the "Anonymous Letter," (arce,) by F. Talfourd; and "No Irish Need Apply," (farce); at the Marylebone, "The Struggle for Gold," (drama); at the Victoria, "The Brother's Revenge, or the Rose of Ireland," (drama); and at the Britannia, "Lynch Law, or

the Warden of Galway," (tragedy).

Mr. Forrest has been playing at the Broadway to as full houses as usual. During the last week he played Sparta-Hamiet. This evening be plays Shylock (the Mer-chant of Venice,) for the first time in many years. Mr. Conway plays Gratiano, Mr. Pope Bassanio, Mr. Laner-

gan Antonio, and Mme. Ponisi, Portia.

At Burton's theatre, this evening, Mr. J. L. Barnet, trons of the the theatre, takes a benefit, and puts up two of the most popular pieces of the season—"David Copperfield" and "Our Best Society." Mr. Burton's Micawber and Mr. Johnston's Uriah Heep are capital leces of character acting, while in "Our Best Society" Mr. Fisher's rendering of the Reverend Cream Cheese is

At Wallack's theatre to-night, "Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be played, with Mr. Blake, Mr. Les ter, Mr. Thompson, and other popular artists includ ed in the cast. Several novelties are underlined as in

preparation at this theatre.

At the Bowery theatre a new drama by J. E. Duri vage, Esq., called " Hot Corn," is to be brought out this evening. The play is in eighteen scenes and eight evening. The play is in eightoen scenes and eight tableous, and the views illustrate local scenery. Every member of the Bowery company, except Mr. Eddy, seems

to have been measured and fitted with a part. At the National theatre, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is con tinued, and it will be played this afternoon and evening. The new panorama of the Mississippi is said to be very

finely painted.

At Barnum's Museum, "The Old Brewery," a new ance this evening.

strels, 444 Broadway; the Buckley Minstrels, 539 Broadway, and the Broadway Menagerie, 337 Broadway, varied and amusing entertainments are announced.

Signor Blits will give entertainmants every night this week, at Odeon Hall, Williamsburg.

A dramatic version of a new novel called "The Lamplighter" has been produced at the National theatre, Boston. It is stated that it was not successful. The Dramatic Fund is to have a benefit at the same house to-morrow evening, and Mrs. Farren is to commence a star engagement on the 10th. Mr. Chanfrau has been playing a successful engagement at the Howard Athenacum. R. Jones has retired from the stage management, and his place is filled by W. C. Forbes. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been revived at the Museum

appears the following card:— The practice of calling actors in front of the curtain originated in a desire on the part of an audience to compliment rare and superior merit; when it is exercised indiscriminately by boy, and injudicious personal friends it ceases to be a compli ment and becomes a satire. It is presumed that the practice of calling out, which has been recently so much abused, will meet with no approval from the judicious portion of the audience. The manager, from this time forth, is determined to enforce the standing rule of all well regulated theatres, not to allew any members of the stock company to address the audience."

The Front street theatre, Baltimore, has been turned

into a circus. The Holliday street theatre, in the same city, is undergoing thorough repairs, and report says is to be opened next season under the lesseeship of Charles Wal-cot, now of Wallack's fheatre. The St. Charles theatre, in the same city, is closed. The proprietor of the Museum had a complimentary benefit on Wednesday evening last. Barney Williams and wife, and John Owers, volunteered

at Drury lane are announced, at the expiration of which time he sails for California, where he has long since made arrangements for playing, and from thence to the other land of gold—Australia. It is intended that Mr. Brooke, land of gold—Australia. It is intended that are newee, before his departure, shall appear in a round of his prin-cipal characters. Two original plays, called "Walsing-ham" and "De Valeres," are in rehearsal; the former of

these will speedily be produced.

Mr. McKean Buchanan had been playing at Edinburg.

Bulwer's play "The Sea Captain," has been revived at

the Surrey-Mr. Creswick as Norman. Mirs Fanny Wallack is starring in the provinces.

Miss Anderton, who came to the United States with

Miss Cushman, is now "starring" in Liverpool: Miss H Faucit is playing at Glasgow. Miss Clyn is at Liverpool. Neither of them intend coming to the United States, all the announcements to the contrary netwith-

From Paris, March 5th, we have some musical and dramatic gossip.

One of the grandest concerts of the present season was given by his Excellency the Keeper of the Seals, at his official rosidence, a few evenings ago. The Grand Duchess Stephanie, of Baden, Prince Napoleca, the members of the corps diplomatique and clife of French society were present. Alboni, Cruvelli and Mario were engaged; Godefroid for the harp and Vivier the horn, and Saints Foy, of the Opera Comque, delighted the company with lively and spiritual chansomete. The programme was short, but selected in the best taste. Madame Alboni and Mdlle. Cruvelli sang in an admirable manner the grand due from "semiramide." One of the novelties of the evening was the trio from "Conte Oury," sung for the first time by Mario, Cruvelli and Alboni; the great artistes had only repeated this piece an hour before the concert, yet the execution of it was most perfect. The romance from "La Favorite," "Ange si pur," was given by Mario with Infinite expression and tenderness; the concert passed off with great éclat.

At the Italian Opera, "Don Giovanni" has drawn excessively crowded houses; the part of Donna Anna was very superiorly played and sung by Madame Frezzolini; Madame Alboni, as Zerlina, is nightly encored in the celebrated air, "Battil Battil o bel Massetto." the production of this chef d'acurer of Mozart has been highly successful and profitable to the management. The active director centinues to make great exertions; on the list instant, "Il Barbier" was produced for Rossi's (the Bartolo par excelence) benefit. There is in active rehearsal, likewise, "La Donna del Lago," afterwards comes Alary's "Tre Nozze," in which Alboni fills an original part; finally, and the production of his chef d'acurer of Mozart has been highly successful and profitable to the mean productions of it as to make it almost a new work.

Madame Rossio, who is on the eve of leaving here for London, has been gubing great favor by her admirable

lle; we hear that he has rewritten so many portions of it as to make it almost a new work.

Madame Bosio, who is on the eve of leaving here for London, has been gaining great favor by her admirable singing in the part of Anai, in "Moise;" and Brignoli appeared in the part of Amenophis.

Serious accidents have recently occurred through the dresses of actresses and vocalists catching fire. We recently announced the death of a young danseuse who was burnt at Marsellles. On Thursday last at a concert, a young vocalist's dress accidentally caught fire, and in a moment she was enveloped in finnes. Had it not been for the timely aid of M. Aublin, and a sergeant de ville, she must have perished; as it was, all three have been seriously, though not dangerously, burnt. In addition to the numerous marriages already known as having taken place between actresses and certain scions of the aristocracy, we have to add one as being on the tapis between the Count de Villeduil and Mile. Rouvray, late artiste of the Theatre Lyrique.

A sad accident occurred on Sunday last at the Theatre des Varietes, at Nantes, to an actor named Lassubez; whilst in the act of discharging a pistol the weapon burst, shattering his arm.

A very respectable audience assembled at 7½ o'clock last evening, at St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, on the cor-ner of Grand and Ridge streets, to listen to the Rev. Dr. Manahan, who was approunced to lecture upon the Holy Places of Jerusalem and Rome. Inasmuch as the lecture was delivered for a benevolent purpose—the proceeds being for the benefit of St. Mary's parochial schools— quite a large number of tickets were sold, at twenty-five cents each. The lecture was preceded by appropriate religious exercises, and was listened to with much attenreligious exercises, and was listened to with much atten-tion by the audience. Doctor Manahan spoke mostly extemporaneously, having before him only the main points of his subjects, to which he occasionally referred. As soon as the religious exercises were over, the lecturer came forward and addressed the audience, taking for his theme, as previously given out: "Jerusalem and Rome, or the Holy places of the Old and the New Law."

He commenced by speaking of the laws, manners, cas-tems and religion of the ancient Jews, and of the pecu-liar position which they occupied among the surround-ing nations. They were, he said, the repository of Divine truths, and with them only existed the knowledge of the true God. While the rest of the world was sunk in a state of semi or total barbarism, they were under the immediate supervision and guidance of the Almighty. True, Greece and Rome boasted of their liberties, of their civilization, of the great perfection which they attained in the arts and sciences; but of what avail were all these? While their minds were in a state of darkness, there was no vitality in their civilization, no strength in their forms of worship and principles of religion; and when they fell, these fell with them, never more to be revived. The dispensation which had, however, been given to the Jows, through their great leader, Moses, survived even while the Jews themselves were held in a state of object slavery, and only gave way before the new doctrines of the redemption—before the great principles of Christianity. In these latter days it had become common to indulge in assaults against the great centre, the heart of the Christian church—that church which alone taught the true religion. It had sent its missionaries over all lands, preaching to the savage the saving truths of the new religion; and when the immense sable hordes of barbarians swept from the north down upon the fertile plains of the south of Europe, overthrowing the mistress of the world and threatoning the utter annihilation of all the forms, laws and customs of civilized life, the church converted them, and under its teaching and the holy influence it exercised, they lost their mative wildness and ferocity. While other religions have arisen, declined and died out, it has always remained the same, firm and immoveshle as the rock upon which it was founded. New forms of government might be established, the continent of Europe might be rocked to its foundations in the convulsions of a civil earthquake, upkeaving thawhole social system, but the church, which is the great regenerator, cannot be affected by any changes which may take place in the forms of society, or in the laws by which nations are governed. Here the lecturer spoke of the different theories which had been originated by so-called philloophers and statesmen, and of the in

yet without it there would be no such thing as true liberty, and the world would fall back into its original barbarism and idelatry.

The lecturer, in conclusion, dwelt at some length upon the various places of Jerusalem and Rone, made memorable and revered through ages on account of their religiors associations. In that old city Jerusalem, now a miserable wreck of its former greatness, there were seenes which had been hallowed by the presence of the Saviour, and to this day those spots received the homage of the Christian pilgrim, who approaches with a sort of pious awe, and reels that he stands on holy ground. The lessons which are there learned are deep and lasting, for upon the mind of the true believer the memories of bygone ages crowd thick and fast, and he feels a nearer connection than he ever felt before to him who came with a mission from on high to teach peace on earth and good will to men. In connection with the associations of sacred history which obsistered around Jerusalem, the lecturer included those of Rome, which was to the modern world what Jerusalem was to the ancients—the centre of true religion. After dwelling upon this point at considerable length, he closed his remarks, having taken up a little over an hour in his discourse.

Coroners' Inquests.

Found in the Warm.—Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest upon the body of an unknown woman, who appeared to be about forty years of age, who was found floating in the dock at the foot of Dover street. She had been in the water several weeks, and so much decomposed that is was not possible to ascertain the cause of death, which, it was presumed, was by drowning; and so was the verdict.

dict.

Draft FROM INTEMPERANCE.—Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest upon the body of John Nolan, an Englishman, 28 years of age, who was found dead in his bed. By examination of his body, it was found he died from congestion of the brain, the result of intemperance. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury.

Hon. Burton Craig, of North Carolina, who has been for several days indisposed, will soon be able to resun his seat in the House of Representatives.

his seat in the House of Representatives.

Hon. Archibabl Dixon and Gov. Powell arrived in Louisville os the 19th ult.

Gen. Som Houston arrived at Memphis on the 22d inst., on his way to Texas.

Among the departures yesterday for the Pacific, from the Metropolitan Hotel, were the Earl of Mounteashill, Mr. Cushman and family, Mr. Little and family, Mr. Agnew and family, Dr. Black and family, Mr. David Allen Poe and Mr. Canado.

Col. James Collier, Ohio; Capt. E. Mellas, Son Francisco; Edward Mickle, Valparaiso; Adolphus Roy, Canada, and Don Eudoro Alvoroy, Lima, were among the late arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Claim Commission in London.

Washington, April 2, 1854.
The State Department gives notice that the convention journ to this country, as has been intimated. All claims sfust be presented there by the 15th 'net.; but, on satisfactory cause being shows for delay, claimants will have till the 16th June allowed them, in which to present their

Affair at Albany.

BOLITON PETITIONS—CONTRO! IN THE SENATE—NO
EXTRASION OF THE RIGHT OF SUPPRAGE TO NEGROSS—THE GOVERNOW'S VETS OF THE TEMPERANCE BILL—EXCITING CONTROVERSY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALDS

ALBANY, April 2, 1854. The assumed anti-slavery preferences of the present Legislature has emboldened the abolitionists, and they have petitioned for several laws for their exclusive interest. Some ten days since two or three New York lawyers sent in a request that the breasury of the State might be made to disgorge a large amount of fees, claimed by them as counsel in the celebrated Lemon slave case. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate this morning re-ported against the application. On Friday the abolition-ists, through Mr. Crosby, asked the Legislature to extend the elective franchise to the colored, or negre population. Yesterday morning the Judiciary Committee also reported against it. Mr. Crosby hoped the report of the committee would not be agreed to; he called the ayer and noes. Several Senators then aroused, and inquired when the petition had been presented, whether the subject had iten discussed, and who the petitioners were? It is now the first time it was heard of here, and several were not prepared to vote. Mr. Crosby (whig) stated that he pre-sented the petition on Friday. Mr. Hopkins, (whig) who presented the report, stated that the subject had been thoroughly debated in the convention which formed the thoroughly debated in the convention which formed the constitution of 1846; the question had since been submitted directly to the people, when it was decided against by a very large majority, and he was not aware that since then any change had taken place in public opinion.

Mr. Furnam (whig) said this subject was canvassed and debated for six weeks in the constitutional convention, and here we are asked to vote upon it in a moment, and take action upon it. It has occupied the attention of the greatest minds in the State, and for one he was not prepared so hastily to vote upon it, and asked to be excused. It was not granted, and he voted to sustain the report.

was not prepared so hastily to vote upon it, and asked to be excused. It was not granted, and he voted to sustain the report.

Mr. Z. Clark, dem. soft shell, was unprepared to vote. The hunkers pressed him. He said he should not vote, unless compelled by the Senate. He was excused, 12 to 8. The question was taken, and the report against allowing negroes to vote adopted as follows:

— Avra—Messrs, Barnard, Barr, Brooks, Danforth, Hitchecck, Hopkins, Lansing, Putnam, Spencer, Storing, Watkins, Whitney, Yost—13. Six whigs and neven democrata. Nava—Messrs, Bishop, Bradford, Butts, M. H. Clark, W. Clark, Crosky, Dickinson, Dorrance, Field, Munroe, Richards, Whitney, Senated hires or four dodging.

— Showing the Seward strength in the Senate, which has never before been tested—three or four dodging.

The Governor's message, vetoing the Maine Liquor bill, was shortly reached and taken up.

Mr. Daxyouth inquired—In what position is that matter now?

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Mr. Bishor—The first question is on the motion of the Senator from the Sixth, (Mr. Brooks.) on the appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Whitner said the last action of the Senate yesterday, was on the motion made by the Senator from the Third, (Mr. Barr.) to reconsider the vote laying the question of appeal on the table. The bill and veto are now both properly before the Senate—the bill for re-argument, and the message for investigation.

The Chair, (Mr. Murroc.) decided that the question was on the appeal, as made vesterday by Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Daxform inquired whether it was not first in order after the veto message was received, for the Chair to have put the question, "Shall the bill become a law not-withstanding the objections of the Governor:"

The Chair replied that such ought to have been the first action.

Mr. Richards contended that the resolutions offered by Mr. Bishop yesterday, to proceed to reconsider the bill, was in order. The bill now is lost, and for the purpose of resuscitation, we must vote again; and in order to bring it before the Senate a motion must be made to reconsider.

Mr. M. H. Clark, the father of the bill, moved to postpone the further consideration until Tuesday next, and that it be made a special order for that day.

Mr. Choest contended that the motion was out of order, as there was a question pending upon an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Williams soid the Senate should take up the question and deliberate upon it, to examine it from one end to the other, and determine whether the Governor is right or wrong.

Mr. CLARK renewed his motion to postpone until Tues-Mr. Crosery proposed to amend by postponing until the Fourth of July.
Mr. Droxinson said he know as early as in January that the bill would be vetoed.

Mr. Drekinson said he knew as early as in January that the bill would be vetoed.

Mr. Clark's motion was lost

All motions producing embarrassment were then withdrawn, and the Chair put this question:—"Shall the bill become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" The vote was as follows:

Avrs—Messrs. Bishop. Bradford, Butts. M. H. Clark. Dickinson, Dorrance, Field, Hopkins, Munroe, Putnam, Richards, Robertson, Whitney, Williams—14: all whigs.

Noss—Messrs. Barnard, Barr, Brooks, Crosby, Danforth, Hithceck, Hutchins, Lansing, Pratt. Spencer, Storing, Watkins, Yost—13: 8ve whigs, eight democrats.

There not being two-thirds of the Senators present in favor of the bill, the chair declared the bill lost.

Mr. M. H. Clark moved a reconsideration of the vote, which was declared out of order, and the contest upon this bill finally ended. It has been hinted that another bill, more moderate in its character, will be introduced, but the realots say that they will have the Maine prohibitory law or nothing, and will carry that question to the polis with more activity and determination than eyer.

When the bill came upin the House to designate a State paper, it was amended by striking out the Albany Brening Journal, and inserting the Comptroller and Secretary of State as the persons who shall select the paper. The result will be the same, as these gentlemen will stick to their friends.

Mr. Watt sents resolution to the Chair, declaring that the members of the House will wear the usual badge of mourning—a strip of black crape—on the left arm for the period of ten days, as a token of sorrow for the death of the Maine liquor bill. The Spealer did not put the question to the House, thinking probably that it was not legitimate legislation to mourn over such defunct carcasses.

question to the House, thinking probably that if was not legitimate legislation to mourn over such defunct carcasses.

It is pretty generally conceded that the members of both houses will adjourn over on Friday next to visit the city of New York, upon the invitation of the Ten Governors. The resolution will be adopted upon the promise of extending the session two days after the 12th of April.

The whig caucus held on Friday evening to agree upon a person to fill the new office of Superintendent of Public instruction, resulted in a sore disappointment. The law was enacted designedly for the benefit of Samuel S. Randall, who has been a vibrating office holder at Albany and Washington a dozen or fifteen years. Those who concected the law—for the bill was drawn up by Randall himself, to clevate the standard of the office and increase the salary nearly double—apprehended no difficulty in electing him by joint resolution of the Senate and House. But, upon counting the vote of the caucus on the first bellet, a man living in Buffalo, by the name of Volney M. Rice, Echool Superintendent there, suddenly turned up ahead of the "favorite" some twenty votes. The managers were astounded, and stood aghast when the result was announced. How Randall became defeated no one could tell—how Rice managed to obtain the majority no one knew—and it was finally conceded that he was elected upon the quiet and mysterious system so successfully adopted by the celebrated "Know Nothings."

HALIPAX, N. S., April 1, 1854.
The Provincial Parliament will probably rise next week The chief business of the session has been the considera The chief business of the session has been the consideration of the governmental measures for the introduction of railroads into the province. Bills for this purpose have been perfected, and it is expected that the government will be able to raise on provincial bonds funds enough to construct a trunk line to about thirty miles northwest from this city, from which point it is proposed to build a line from Windsor and Annapolis, and another to Troro and Pictou-making a total of upwards of two hundred miles. Should the New Brunswickers succeed in building their contemplated road to Amherst, our government will meet them there and form a connecting road to Truro—the distance being about sixty miles. Present indications are also favorable to a speedy connection by railroad between Halifax and the United States, via St. John, N. B., and Calais, in Maine.

Provinces.

Provinces.

Provinces.

Our cotion market was dult to day, and prices unchanged. The wool market was also unchanged. The sales of the latter article, for the week, amounted to 80,500 lbs. For printing cloths there is a good demand for good makes of cloth, but those of inferior manufacture, or low counts, are neglected; the sales of the week were 26,200 pieces.

ture, or low counts, are neglected; the sales of the week were 26,200 pieces.

Cincissati, April 1, 1834.

Flour is dull at \$6.25. Provisions are steady. Mess pork is held at \$12. Lard, barrelled, \$35., and in legg. 94%. Money is easy. New York exchange 1 a 15 premium—drooping.

Chariston, March 30, 1854.

The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 1,200 bales, and the sales for the week to 6,400 bales, at 7%c. to 10 %c., closing at a decline of \$6.00 hales, at 7%c. to 10 %c., closing at a decline of \$6.00 hales, at 7%c. to 10 %c., closing at a decline of \$6.00 hales, at 7%c. to 10 %c., closing at a decline of \$6.00 hales, at 7%c. to 10 %c., closing at a decline of \$6.00 hales, at 7%c. to 10 %c., closing at a decline of \$6.00 hales, at 7%c. to 10 %c., closing at a decline of \$6.00 hales, at 7%c. the pulk of the transactions at 3%c. a 3%c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 9.10 in square bales to Havre 15-16. in square bales.

CHARLE-TON, March 21, 1854.

The cotton market is wholly unchanged. The said to day were 800 bales, at 7 %c. to 10 %c.

New Church Destroyed by Pire.

The new church near Fairmount, built for Rev. Mr. Armstrong, was burnt last night. Loss \$6,600. It was to have been dedicated to day.

Brig Fawn Ashore near Squan Inlet.

Highlands, April 2, 1854.

The brig Fawn, of Portland, from St. Domingo, with 1,900 bags of coffee to George Douglass, went ashore yes-terday about two miles north of Squan Inlet. She wid lying there at sund wa fo-day, with head to the north,

FLECTRIC TELEGRAPH TO STATEM ISLAND. -- We understand that Mr. Lewis, the manager of the Sandy Hook telegraph lime, is about to construct a branc's line to State 1 Island, which, now that that island has become so populous, and is so intimately connected with the city, must prove of great convenience to the citizens residing there. The new In will also doubtless be found advantageous to the ship sing interest, as arrangements will be made to transmit communications from consigness to captains on board the 'r ships at Quarantine, and vice series.

Interesting from Baracoa.

PARTOULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE SPANISH WAR

STEA MER PIZARRO—EAATHQUAKE, ETO.

By the arr ival of the schooner John G. White, we have received advices direct from Paracoa to the 22d ult. We are indebted to Capt. Woodhouse for the following particulars respecting the loss of the Spanish steamship

of war Pirares —

The Pirarro art ived at the anchorage of Plays de Mief, opposite Borecos harbor, on the 11th of March, from St. Jago de Cuba, with 300 soldiers on board, to exchange with those in garrhion at Baracoa. She embarked them on board, and left the same night at 11 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock next morning, struck on the reef of Cape Mary, on the east end of Cuba. The boats were all stove Mary, on the east end of Cuba. The boats were all stows alongside the steamer in attempting to lower away. The troops, 330 in number, and her crew of one hundred men, were landed by rafts formed of the steamer's yards and topmasts. The commander of the steamer is minediately despatched a memenger across land to Baraesa for assistance, and the captain of the port immediately forwarded the schooner John G. White, with launches and boats, which-scached the steamer the same night, and sent one boaton shore. It was blowing very heavy, and a tremendous sea was running—the latter making a complete breach over the steamer. The J. G. W. remained by the steamer until next day, and finding it impossible to embark the troots, Capt. Woodhouse concluded to return to Raracca. The steamer was lying bilged in two-and a half fathoms of water. Her gans and armanent-were thrown overbeard on the reef, in three fathoms of water. On the 14th the French war steamer I. Elan arrived at the wreek, having the Spanish brig of war Pelayo in tow, to assist to get her off, if possible. The steamer, it was thought, would prove a total wreek.

On Sunday, the 19th ult., a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in Baracca and vicinity.

Facts and Gossip on the Nebraska Question A meeting of the citizens of Newark, N. J., "without distinction of party," will be held this evening, to pre-test against the repeal of the Missouri compromise act. The clergymen of Chicago, Ill., held a meeting on the 27th ult., and "in the name of God," protested against the spread of the "peculiar institution." The follow-

ing resolutions were adopted as expressive of the sentiments entertained by the individuals present :-

ments entertained by the individuals present:

1. That the ministry is the divinely appointed institution for the declaration and enforcement of God's will
upon all points of moral and religious truth, and that as
such, it is their duty to reprove, rebuke, and exhort,
with all authority and dectrine.

2. That while we disclaim all desire to interfere in questions of mere civil policy, or to mingle in the conflicts of
political parties, it is our duty to recognise the moral
bearing of such questions and conflicts, and to proclaim
in reference thereunto no less than to other departments
of human interest, the principles of inspired truth and
obligation.

of human interest, the principles of inspired truth and obligation.

3d. That in our office as ministers, we have lost none of our prerogatives nor our responsibilities as citizens, and that in the relation which we bear to God and the church, we find the highest reason for fidelity in those which we bear to the State and to our fellow men.

4th. That in the debate recently held in the Senate of the United States, upon the presentation of the memorial of the clergy of New England, we greatly deplore the apparent want of courtesy and reverence toward man and God, manifest especially in the speeches of the Senators from Illinois and indiana, and that we regard the whole tone and spirit of that debate on the part of the opponents of said memorial, as an outrage upon the privilege of a large and respectable body of citizens, upon the dignity of the Senate, and upon the claims of the divine name, word and institutions, to our profoundest hone; and reverence.

and reverence.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION IN LOUISIANA.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the legislature of Louisiana.—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly contract.

tives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the people of the State of Louisians have ever viewed the agitation of the question of slavery with the deepest concern, and they regarded the adoption of the measures of 1850, known as the compromise measures, as a final settlement of that exciting subject.

-Resolved, That, in the judgment of the legislature of the State of Louisiana, those compromise measures were intended to have a more lasting and permanent effect than the mere adjustment of the difficulties arising out of the then recent acquisition of Mexican territory; and that by their adoption certain great principles were established, which not only furnished a remedy for the then existing evils, but which would, for all time to come, avoid a similar agitation, by withdrawing from the flow of Congress the question of slavery, and committing its decision to those who are alone interested in it, and who alone are responsible for its consequences.

- Be it, therefore, further resolved, That the Nebraska territorial bill, now pending in Congress, so far as designed to carry into effect and perpetuate this principle of non-intervention as to the institution of slavery, meets our approval, and we request our senators and representatives to support the same.

City Intelligence.

Shert Perrading.—The usual crowd assembled in front of the City Hall yesterday afternoon to listen to the angel Gabriel. This celestial being, however, did not show himself yesterday, but his secretary, who usually attends him with an accordeon, addressed the company. This preacher, more energetic than the rost of his fraternity, provided a table to preach upon, and chairs, he said, for reporters. But as no reporter chose to fill the chair, they remained unoccupied during the ceremony. The preacher, in the course of his remarks, which was about cod liver oil, the war in Turkey, and Popery, made some remarks which called forth a general fight between a large number of the party. Officer Masterson, passing at the time, rushed in and arrested a man named John Klevelin; but as soon as this arrest was made the officer was pitched into and had to fight his way into the Chief's office with his prisoner, which he succeeded in doing. Shortly after the prisoner was conveyed before Justice Begert, and committed in default of \$300 bail. The preacher was finally hustled from the stand, and his table and chairs smashed into pieces—and thus ended the meeting.

and chairs smashed into pieces—and thus ended the meeting.

The Weather.—Yesterday the air was very cold for the time of year, owing, we presume, to the breezes coming from the northwest, and being chilled by the ice-bergs which at this time of year float down from the Polar regions. Last night the stars came out in a clear rky, but looked cold and winterly.

Salutto or a Hundred guns will be fired in the Park to-day at 4 o'clock P.M., in honor of the veto of Governor Seymour on the Maine law. This is the jubilize of the enti-temperance men, who are highly clated with the fate of the liquor bill.

Serious Induction Occasioned By the Fall of a Wall.—

fate of the liquor bill.

SERIOUS INJURIES OCCASIONED BY THE FALL OF A WALL.—
On Saturday night, one of the walls of the new building now in course of erection on the ruins of the late fire, Nos. 14 and 16 Spruce street, gave way, and seriously injured zone laborers. The heads of James Downey and James O'Neill were badly cut. They were taken to the hospital. John Kech, John McGown and James Hanney were also slightly cut and a good deal bruised. They were taken home. The reason of the fall of the wall has not yet been ascertained.

taken home. The reason of the fall of the wall has not yet been ascertained.

First.—On Saturday night a fire was discovered on beard the steam tow boat Liberty, laying at the foot of Clarkson street. This was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The fire was extinguished after a loss of about \$1,000, covered by insurance in the Broadway and Pacific Companies.

First at GOMENOR'S ISLAND.—About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the south side of Governor's Island, understood to be among the stables. The light emitted was so, great as to perfectly illuminate, the lower part of the city, and those perambulating the streets were for a time impressed with the belief that a large portion of South Brooklyn was in finance. At two o'clock the fire was extinguished, but, orsing to the lateness of the hour, our reporter was unable to ascertain how it originated, or the amount of property destroyed.

Fill INTO A CRILAR.—Catherine Forbilla a girl of ten

stroyed.

Fill INTO A CELIAR.—Catherine Forhist, a girl of ten, years of age, of 23 Greenwich street, feit into a cellar at the corner of Greenwich and Morris streets. She broke one of her legs. She was conveyed to her house.

Primary Merrico.—The local political elements are slightly agitated just now, with preparations for the charter election. The whigs of the First and Third wards held their primary meetings on Friday evening, appointed delegates to the City Convention, and designated nominating committees. The delegates to the City Convention from these two wards are—

First Ward—Jagaes W. Palmer, T. W. Morehouse, F. H. Ellis, Steven Seaman, and A. W. Van Winkle.

Seend Word—Wm. J. Stitt, John B. Haight, Horatic Peed, Robt Gilman, and B. W. Rider.

This evening the democrats will hold primary meetings in the First, Third, and Fourth wards, to take action relative to appaint 1008.